Walid Hamma, “Characteristics of the medina of Tlemcen,” *International Journal of Human Settlements* Vol. 1 . Nr. 2 . 2017 Accepted: 24 August 2017. URL: https://www.aneau.org/ijhs/Art/v1n2a05.pdf

Amina Benharkat, “médina de Tlemcen,” *Analyse urbaine du noyau historique de Tlemcen* – 4e Année Architecture (2003-2004) – Tlemcen Université d’Abou Bekr Belkaid – TLEMCEN, Département d’architecture, p. 20. URL: https://www.academia.edu/4264062/m%C3%A9dina_de_Tlemcen

Most of the walls and doors that survived until 1836 were razed by the French and replaced by a new stone enclosure. Those lost include
Bâb Tagrat (lost when wall around Tagrat was razed),
Bâb Kara Sliman, nw medina, Bâb el-Belik (Ottoman), destroyed 1st wall
Bâb Sidi Saïd, n medina, part of 3rd wall,
Bâb Abu Kura
Bâb El Akaba,
Bâb El-Djiad, Bâb Jihad
Bâb Sidi Boumediene, Bâb R’bat
Bâb Zir, ne median nr eponymous mosque
Bâb Zaouia, n medina
Bâb Sidi El Beradei, n medina, at prison
Bâb Ilane, w medina, may be same as Bâb Zaouia
Bâb Ouled Sidi el Imam, w medina, w of the commercial district
Bâb Er’Rajaâ, se medina
Bâb El Malaeïbe, destroyed 1950
Bâb El Hadid, s medina
Bâb Sidi Boudjemâa, w medina, replaced by Bâb Fes in colonial period
Bâb Fes, w medina, disappeared, not the Bâb Fes above
Bâb Ghechout, Bâb Djoughlila
Bâb Souk or Bâb El Hammam, w medina; may be the same as:
Bâb Wahran, West medina in ksar el-Bali, Royal Almoravid residential quarter
Bâb Sid el-Halwi, n medina
Bâb Assiylam, is either assoc w/ el-Karmadine or another name for it

Two that are known from ancient records but no longer exist are the
Bâb El Kharedja, the south gate, and the gate to the sea,
Bâb El Bahr.

The doors that remain include
Bâb El Khamis, sw medina
Bâb El Karmadine, NW medina, part of 2nd wall and 2 borj & 2 towers, assoc w/Bâb Assiylam
Bâb A’sslem,
Bâb Errouah and
Bâb Touita, s medina, Royal gate s of el Mechouar

Named elsewhere and intact are the
Bâb El Sanoun, the east gate, and the
Bâb El Kebira, the north gate,

The destruction of the ramparts have only left remnants behind: parts of the North and East walls of Agadir, the south wall of the 2nd enclosure on the El Hartoune by the cemetery and garden, and the East, West and South walls of Tagrart. Some fragments of the Bâb or bordj El Hadid remain as do sections of the East and South Bordj by the Faculty of Medicine. Fragments of walls can be seen in Mansourah, Methkana, by the High School Ben Sghir, El Eubed Esoufli, the wilaya, and Sidi El haloui.

Mosques: 81 known, of the 57 now gone, the location of 10 are not known.
Djamâa el-Kabîr, Great Mosque, 3 section: north, 1136, Almohad; minaret, 1240, Yaghmorasen; and west destroyed by French
Sidi el-Hassen

The medersas are built by Abu Tachfine (1318-1337 destroyed by the French in 1872), the Yaakoubia near Sidi Brahim (1363), El Kadima Medersa near Ouled Sidi El Imam (built by Abu Hamou Moussa I in the 14th century), the Sanoussia near the Beni Djemila district (15th century), Sidi El Kaléi, Sidi ElHabbak, Sidi El Hassen Ben Khlouf and Menchar El Djild.

A zawiya has a prayer room, an ablution room, classrooms and a Wali mausoleum; in Tlemcen these include that of Moulay Yaâkoub, El Alwiyine, Tidjania, Boudilmi (or Sidi El Kadour), Moulay Tyab, Nmamcha, El Habibia, El Issaouia, Sidi Benamar, and Moulay Abdel Kader.

The palace complex of El Mechouar in the Ksar El Bali (royal residential area) were foit palaces built by the dynasty. The Almoravid palace of El Dardacha was razed circa 1245 though ruins still remain. Besides the palaces inside El Mechouar, there was the Royal Palace of Ksar Hanoun for the Tunisian princess. Others built during Zayyanid rule include Ksar E'Souroure (the *Pacha's house*), Ksar Aziz or Maazuz (Victory Square), Dar Diaf (Riat Ben Fares district), El Hartone Palace, Ksar Chankar Bâb Erouah (Kassarine), Ksar Chouaraâ E'chams and Ksar Soultane Abd Al Djalil in Agadir, , palace of El Djnane (el Kalâa), Ksar Chouara (Imama), palace of joy, Abu Fikhr palace and palace Benth'Soltan Abla Palace (Oued Metchkana). During the same time the Marinids built other palaces when they were in control: the dar Esoltane at the sidi boumediene complex and a palace of victory in Mansourah.

The hammams of the medina are hammam Moulay sidi Yaakoub (almoravide), El Mâmi (Ottoman period), Ben Slimane, Bettouaf, Ben Nouis or Sidi Chaar (Almoravid), Bâb Ali (Almoravid period), Ismail, Salah, Bâb Zir, El Hofra, Ouled Sidi El Imam (13th century), Sabbaghine (12th century), El ghoula (idrissid period). Azzouni, Sidi El Yedoune, Briksi, Benkelfat and Sidi Boumedienne (13th century Marinid).